

Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
General People's Congress.

Law No. (12) of 1372 P.D (2004) regarding Stamp Tax.

The General People's Congress ,,,

In compliance with the decisions of the Basic People's Congresses in their general annual session for 1370 P.D (2002), and

After perusal of the declaration for establishing People's Authority,

The Grand Green Charter for Human Rights in the Era of Masses,

Law No. (20) of 1991 for enhancing freedom,

Law No. (1) of 1369 P.D (2001) regarding People's Congresses and Committees,

Law No. (21) pf 1954 regarding immunities and privileges,

Stamp Tax Law issued by Law No. (65) of 1973, and its amendments, and

Law No. (2) of 1371 P.D (2003) regarding judicial fees.

Does hereby formulate the following Law:

Chapter One

General Provisions

Article (1)

The stamp tax/duty is fixed or relative, and shall be imposed on the papers, documents, publications, advertisements, registers and other writs, as well as acts, transactions, and facts under the provisions of this Law, in the manner and the rates/prices indicated in the annexed table.

Article (2)

In observance of the cases specified for otherwise, the tax shall be due on making the write of concluding the act or transactions or occurrence of the taxable facts/situation. If the write or act arises or concluded abroad, the tax shall be due thereon when used or implemented in the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

The tax shall be due in case of verbal contract on adherence thereto before the litigation/judicial bodies and proving its existence, and the person adhering to the contract shall bear the tax.

Article (3)

In applying the provision of this Law, the use of the write or other taxable documents means submission thereof to the litigation bodies or competent authorities or delivery thereof to the person in whose favour it was made or submitting to collection or acceptance, guarantee, authorization or dealing therewith in any way or performing any procedure or act as would mean or intended for producing any legal effect thereof.

Article (4)

If one paper includes more than one writ, act or transaction, the tax shall be due on each of them. If, however, the writs, acts or transactions are connected with each other in an indivisible manner, they shall be considered as one writ, act or transaction, and the tax shall be due on thereon as the highest value rate.

In the cases where the writ tax is imposed on the paper, the paper shall be considered as two pages.

Article (5)

The purpose for contract shall, in applying the provisions of this Law, be considered as the original contract, and the tax due on the said contract is concluded after wards, the tax on writs shall be only due thereon.

Article (6)

If the writs, acts otherwise is taxable for more than quality, description, the tax shall be due thereon in the description taxable at highest rate.

However, with respect to acts not explicitly mentioned in the annexed table to this Law, the tax specified for similar acts thereto in nature and effects shall applicable to them.

Article (7)

If the writ is made in several copies or photocopies signed, the tax on writs due on the original shall be due on each copy or photocopy, as well as on the photographed copies, is used.

Nevertheless, the tax shall not be due on the photocopies of the commercial papers or copies thereof, if submitted accompanying the original on which tax is paid, nor on the photocopies of the writ or the copy submitted to the competent bodies, if accompanying the original on the tax is paid. The photocopy of the writ kept with the Tax Department shall be exempted from the tax on submission thereof for payment of the tax on the act or otherwise contained in the writ.

Chapter Two Payment of Tax

Article (8)

The tax shall be paid in any of the following ways:

- 1: By writing on the stamped papers prepared by the Department.
- 2: By fixing stamps on the writs or putting a special stamp/seal thereon or stamping them by the Department or by its consent.
- 3: By delivery of the Tax in cash to the Department.
- 4: In any other way indicated in the executive regulation.

Tax payment shall be void, if done in contravention to the provisions of this Law or the provisions specified in the executive regulation are not observed, all without prejudice to other penalties.

Article (9)

The executive regulation shall indicate the forms and categories of duty stamps and papers, and method of use and cancellation thereof, and the rules for selling these papers and stamps and the commission for the licensees for sale thereof.

Article (10)

In specifying the value of the relative tax, any amount less than Five hundred Dirhams shall be increased to Five hundred Dirhams, and any amount in excess thereof but less than one thousand Dirhams (One Libyan Dinar).

Article (11)

The writs, acts or otherwise on which tax is paid in cash, or by a certified cheque shall be submitted to the Department before using them, within a maximum of sixty days from the date of tax due.

If, however, the tax is due on an act done abroad under a writ in kind based on a property/real estate in the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, it shall be submitted to the Department within one year from the date of conclusion thereof.

Article (12)

In observance of the provisions of the preceding Article, the tax shall be due on the writs, acts and otherwise extended or renewed automatically on the occasion of extension or renewal thereof, to be submitted to the Department within sixty days from the date of extension or renewal.

In calculating the tax, the extension or renewal shall be considered as done for one full year, if it does not definite period or its period is less than one year.

Article (13)

The writs, acts, etc. subjected to relative tax shall contain all necessity elements for calculation of the tax, especially the value of the transactions included therein. If they do include such elements fully, an additional declaration shall be submitted in respect thereof.

The tax shall be paid in all cases on submission of the writ. However, the Department may for reasons considered thereby postpone payment for a period not exceeding fifteen days.

Article (14)

The writs, acts, etc subjected to relative tax, whose value is impossible to specify on tax dueness shall pay taxes on the basis of estimated value approved by the Department temporarily until ascertaining their actual value.

The person concerned shall pay the tax difference, if any, within thirty days from the date of ascertaining the actual value.

Article (15)

The Department may estimate the value of the writ, act, etc. if omitted by the person concerned or did not submit an additional declaration thereof.

The Department may also estimate the value if the contents of the writ, act, etc. or the declaration of the person concerned is less than the level of the prevailing rates/prices at the time of making the writ or concluding the deal.

Article (16)

In case of delay in payment of the tax beyond the specified date, a fine of (2%) (Two percent) of the value of the due tax shall be imposed on each delay of six months or a part of the month not less than fifteen days, at maximum of (50%) (fifty percent) of the tax value, which shall be collected simultaneously with the tax.

Article (17)

In applying the provisions of this Law, person shall be considered as properly notified by any paper, if he or his legal representative signs for receipt thereof, or sent to him by registered letter with acknowledged receipt or delivered to his agent or any employee thereof.

If the notificant official does not find any one of these in the place of activity of the person or the person found from them refuses to receive the paper or being disqualified, this shall be proved by testimony of another person, and to deliver a copy thereof to the Police station, and to address a letter by registered mail to the notified person, informing him accordingly.

If the notified person does not have a known domicile, the paper shall be published on the notice board in the People's Committee for the Basic People's Congress in whose area the notified person lives, for a period of eight days. The publication shall be proved, in such case, by certificate to be issued by the People's Committee for the Basic People's Congress accordingly.

Article (18)

The persons concerned may complain against the decisions of the Department within forty five days from the date of notifying them of such decisions.

The complaint shall not be accepted, unless a fee of (10%) (ten percent) of the disputed tax is paid, to be not less than LD 10 (Ten Libyan Dinars).

The provisions of Income Tax Law shall be applicable to settlement of compliant, compromise and appeal.

Article (19)

The tax burden shall be as indicated in the table appended to this Law, and any agreement otherwise shall be null and void.

All parties in the writ, act, etc. as subjected to tax shall be jointly responsible for payment of the tax and any other due amounts under the provisions of this Law.

Article (20)

The tax shall be due on writ, act, etc. as per its nature, irrespective of its correctness or usefulness. The tax shall not be reimbursed for any reasons whatsoever, as would make it ineffective or unuseful.

Chapter Three Exemption from Tax

Article (21)

Without prejudice to the tax exemption specified in the special law, the following writs and acts shall be exempted from tax:

- 1: The writs and acts between public bodies, as well as the writs and acts, etc. originated, concluded or used by these bodies in their dealings with others to the extent borne thereby from them.
The Public bodies mean, in applying the provisions of this Article, the bodies financed wholly from the general budget.
- 2: The writs and acts, etc. originated, concluded or used by the syndicates, private bodies of public interest and societies recognized by the State, based on vocational, social, cultural, charity or sport purposes, in the cases where the tax is shouldered by them or to the extent borne thereby from them.
- 3: The writs and acts, etc. , originated, concluded or use by the foreign Diplomatic and consular Corps, within their sphere of competence, in the place of their work in the Great Socialist people's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on condition of similar treatment. The said bodies may be exempted from the tax due on them in other cases, if the rules for international comity of nations would require, on condition of similar treatment.
- 4: The writs and acts, etc. , originated, concluded or use by the international bodies indicated in the Immunities and Privileges Law No. (21) of 1954.
- 5: The writs related to performance of Pilgrimage rituals.
- 6: The writs related to study in the various educational institutions.
- 7: The writs originated, concluded or use by those receiving basic incomes.
- 8: The writs submitted by the work searches.

Article (22)

The provision of this Law shall not be applicable to the writs, acts and dealings governed by the Judicial Fees Law.

Chapter Four Penalties

Article (23)

Anyone responsible for delivery of the tax to the Department after payment thereof by the persons concerned, and delays in delivery thereof in due course for any reason whatsoever, shall be punished by a fine not less than LD 500 (Five hundred Libyan Dinars) or not exceeding three times the undelivered amount of the tax, whichever is larger. Anyone delivering the tax before being convicted shall be exempted from the penalty.

Article (24)

Anyone refusing to allow the officials of the Department to see the registers, papers and documents indicated in Article (36) of this Law shall be punished by a fine not more than LD 50 (fifty Libyan Dinars), as well as a threatening fine to be specified by the verdict for each day of delay, not less than LD 5 (Five Libyan Dinars).

This threatening penalty shall be applicable from the date in which unenforcement of the verdict is proved after being notified legally, and its effectiveness shall only cease from the date on which it is proved that the Department could see the registers, papers and documents.

It may be exempted from payment of the threatening fine, if the person concerned implemented the provisions of the verdict.

Article (25)

Anyone who damages the registers, papers and documents to be kept thereby under the provision of Article (38) hereof shall be punished by a fine not less than 100 (one hundred Libyan Dinars) and not more than LD 500 (Five hundred Libyan Dinars).

Anyone delaying in keeping the registers or submission of the aforesaid papers shall be punished by the same penalty.

Article (26)

Anyone selling or offering for sale duty stamps or papers at a price more than the prescribed price thereof shall be punished by a fine not less than LD 100 (One hundred Libyan Dinars).

Also anyone selling a duty stamp of papers without license, and anyone using, selling or offering for sale duty stamps previously used, despite knowing that, shall be punished by the same penalty.

Article (27)

Without prejudice to any stricter penalty specified by the Penal any other Law, there shall be punished by a fine not less than LD 500 (Five hundred Libyan Dinars) and not more than LD 1000 (One thousand Libyan Dinars) anyone making, distributing or offering for sale publications or forms made in a way similar in apparent shape to the duty stamps and marks, to be easily accepted instead of the genuine papers, marks and forms.

Article (28)

Without prejudice to any stricter penalty, the committant to any other contravention to the provisions of this Law shall be punished by a fine not less than LD 100 and not more than LD 500.

Article (29)

There shall be exempted from the penalty anyone informing the Department of occurrence of contravention to the provisions of this Law, within thirty days from the date of its occurrence.

Article (30)

The criminal case shall be raised upon request of the director of the Department, who may compromise with the contravener in other cases that those specified in Article (25, 26, 27) of this Law, if the contravener pays the due tax and compensates not less than half the tax and not more than double thereof. If the compromise is reached before raising the Criminal Case, the compensation shall be reduced to half the minimum.

Article (31)

The judgment/verdict for penalties specified in this Law shall not release from payment of the due tax fully.

Chapter Five

Final Provisions

Article (32)

The Judges, Court Clerks, Summoners, Notaries Public and other employees or persons designated for public service shall not issue verdicts or decisions nor put their signatures or attest signatures or perform any procedure or act falling within the competence, unless the tax due on the documents submitted to them has been actually paid, and shall arrest and refer to the Department any document or other things falling under their hands by virtue of their work, if the tax has not been paid thereon.

The judges may in the urgent cases or feared for tax evasion order for taking temporary procedures to ensure tax collection.

Article (33)

No official procedure or act performed in contravention to the provisions of the preceding Article shall be considered, unless tax and fines due under this Law are paid. The Courts shall specify that by themselves.

The provision of the preceding Article shall not be applicable to Criminal Cases.

Article (34)

It is prohibited for any person to deal with or perform any procedure for writs or acts or others, unless due tax thereon is paid.

Article (35)

The notaries Public, and others who perform documents shall collect from the persons concerned the tax due on the writs, acts, etc. as done before them, and to deliver it to the Department under the terms and conditions specified by the executive regulation.

Article (36)

It is not allowed for any individual or public or private body to prevent the designated officials of the Department from seeing the registers, papers and documents available thereto for ascertaining implementation of the provisions of this Law.

Article (37)

Any person concerned by virtue of his post, work or function with tax assessment or collection or the relevant disputes shall keep the secrets of the job. This obligation shall remain standing even after leaving service.

Article (38)

The executive regulation shall specify the registers to be kept by the public and private bodies and individuals to whom the provisions of this Law are applicable, and the papers to be provided by them.

Article (39)

The Tax and all other amounts due for the State under the provisions of this Law shall have privilege over all funds of the debtor thereto or those obligated to deliver it, and comes in rank after alimony debt and judicial costs.

Article (40)

The right of the State to claim for the due tax under the provisions of this Law shall not be forfeited by the elapse of the period.

Article (41)

The right to recovery of the amounts paid unduly shall lapse by the elapse of three years of the date of payment thereof, unless the right to claim for recovery appears after procedures taken by the Department, then prescription shall start from the date of notifying the person concerned of his right to reimbursement. The prescription shall cease by the request sent by the person concerned to the Department by registered letter for reimbursement of the amount unduly paid thereby.

The claim for recovery of the value of the stamps or duty stamped paper used or written thereon shall not be accepted for any reason whatsoever.

Article (42)

The Department shall not be obligated to pay interest on the collected amounts under the provisions of this Law, as specified to be reimbursed to the person concerned.

Article (43)

The officials of the Department specified by decision of the Secretary shall have the capacity of the Law Enforcement Officers with respect to the contraventions provided for in this Law.

Article (44)

The Secretary may, upon submission of the Secretary of the Department, exempt the taxpayer from the penalty for delay wholly or partly as specified in Article (16) of this Law under the rules specified in the executive regulation.

Article (45)

The Secretary of the Department may designate/authorize other employees of the Department for performing some of his functions/powers specified under the provisions of this Law.

Article (46)

In applying the provisions of this Law, the Secretary means the Secretary of General People's Committee for Finance, and the Secretary of the Departments means the Secretary of People's Committee for Tax Department, and the Department means the Tax Department.

Article (47)

The writs, acts and facts existent at the time of applying this Law, which were subjected to tax, but unpaid thereon under the provisions applicable before its effectiveness shall be taxable under the provisions of this Law, and shall be exempted from the specified penalties, if tax thereon is paid within sixty days from the date of effectiveness of this Law.

Article (48)

The executive regulation for this Law shall be issued by decision of the General People's Committee upon proposal of the Secretary of General People's Committee for Finance. Until issue of this regulation, the regulations and decisions applicable in the field of stamp tax at the time of effectiveness of this Law shall continue to apply, in so far as not contravening its provisions.

Article (49)

The Stamp Tax Law issued by Law No. (65) of 1973 shall be repealed, as well as any provision contravening the provisions of this Law.

Article (50)

This Law shall come into force from the date of its issue, and shall be published in the Legislations Encyclopedia.

The General People's Congress.

Issued on Sirte.

On 6 March 2004.

Stamp Tax Schedule Appended to Law No. 12 of 1372 P.D (2004).

1. Stamp Tax on Documents/Writs

Item	Taxable document	Tax Rate	Tax Burden	Exemptions	Special provisions
1	a)-Applications and declaration submitted to the Tax Department	As per the relevant Executive Regulation		1- complaints and protests submitted to the General People's Committee for People's Control Board.	
	b)- Applications, petitions, and complaints submitted to other authorities whether public or private.	(250) (Two hundred fifty Dirhams)	Applicant	2- Applications for social aid and assistance.	
				3- Applications for registrations in Labour Office.	
				4- Applications, declarations and data submitted by employees in connection with their job affairs.	
				5- Complaints and data submitted to the Tax Department in implementation of tax legislations.	
2	a)- Certificates and reports pertinent to auditing of accounts or companies that are prepared for submission to General Assemblies, Control Committees or bodies in lieu thereof.	LD 100.- per document	Company or General Assembly		1- License including any permit or authorization required for carrying on any activity, job or possessing something.
	b)- Copies of documents referred to in above paragraph.	1000 Dirhams	Document receipt		2-Tax payable annually or when assigned to others.

	The following licenses for:				
	a)- Insurance, Banks, and other financial institutions.	LD 500.-	License		
	b)- Recreation and entertainment business.	LD 100.-	License		
	c)- Licenses issued under the Law No. (5/65) concerning industrial organization, commercial shipping, trading agencies, sea and air travel agencies, customs clearance agencies, warehouses, refrigeration facilities, resorts, public spaces. Medical treatment facilities and pharmacies.	LD 100.-	License		
	d)- Tuna fishing license	LD 20.-	License		
	e)- Fishing license	LD 100.-	License		
	f)- Self-employment and para medical services	LD 20.-	License		
	g)- Private schools and vocational training facilities.	LD 100.-	License		
	h)- Private hospitals and clinics.	LD 100.-	License		
	i)- Car driving learning schools	LD 50.-	License		
	J)- Any other license issued by Public authorities.	LD 10.-	License		

4-	The following books and registers:				
	a)- Business/Commercial books.	250 Dirhams per sheet	Book keeper		Tax should be paid before any entries are made on books or registers.
	b)- Register for recording hotel clients and the like and registers which notaries public should keep.	500 Dirhams per sheet	Book keeper		
	c)- Any other book or register required under the laws and regulations	250 Dirhams per sheet	Book keeper		
5	All kinds of cheques	10 Dirhams	Withdrawer		
6	All kinds of contract whether formal or common.	(250) Dirhams per sheet	Contracting parties		Each contracting party pays the tax applicable to the copies he holds.
7	Will, amendments and revocation	250 Dirhams	Testator		
8	Bills of exchange, promissory notes or to bearer regardless of duration.	(0.02) (Two per thousand) of the value of the bill or note	Withdrawer		Tax payable on bills of exchange, promissory notes or to bearer executed already to be reduced to half if the applicable is paid in the respective country.
9	Securities including shares and the like, and bonds issued by licensed companies and institutions	(0.05%) (Five per thousand) of the nominal value annually.	Bearer of security		Tax is payable in advance on 1 st of January every year

10	Air and sea tickets valid for transpire inside or outside the Great Jamahiriya.	1000 Dirhams	Ticket holder		
11	Bills of lading whether goods are transported by air, sea or road.	250 Dirhams per document	Consignee		
12	Merchandise shipping documents as follows;				
	a- Manifest	One Dinar per document	Carrier		
	b- Inspections report.	One Dinar per sheet	Beneficiary		
	c- Damage declaration	One Dinar per sheet	Beneficiary		
	d- permit for sailing in and out of port	One Dinar per document	Vessel Supplier		
13	Documents of deposit in public depots and mortgage papers				
14	Receipts, acquittances, and invoices endorsed as paid and originate in the Great Jamahiriya.			1- internal receipts exchanged among employees of one firm or provision provided they are meant for organizing internal work. However, tax become payable when such receipts are used.	This tax does not apply to documents originating abroad when used in the Great Jamahiriya.

				2- Receipts given for deposits made in banks for crediting to the depositor's account. Also receipts given against commercial papers given to banks for collection or acceptance.	
				3- Receipts against delivery or authorization to receive letters, packages or cables.	
15	a- Engineering designs and drawings.	To Dinars per document	Design or drawing applicant		
	b- Copies of above	500 Dirhams per document			
16	Minutes declarations and other documents drawn up by Notaries Public and others involved in certifications or providing public services.	250 Dirahms per sheet	Beneficiary		

	The following advertisements:				
17	a- Ordinary paper posted, glued or displayed in any way to the public along the road.	250 Dirhams per one quarter square meter (50 x 50 cm) or 500 dirhams for areas in excess thereof	Advertising Agency	<p>Warning signs</p> <p>Notices for compulsory sales (Tax is payable before notice is published).</p> <p>Employment applications.</p> <p>Work organization notices in firms such as orders fixing working hours.</p> <p>Ads giving the name of the firm or its kind of activity whether in or out of the firm.</p> <p>Announcement pertinent to death and event relevant thereto.</p>	<p>Any notice to the public is considered as ad.</p> <p>Tax is payable before publication and irrefundable.</p> <p>If the ad is free.</p> <p>The ad publisher or distributor should collect tax from the party interested in the ad before publication or distribution or turn over the tax to the tax Department in time as stipulated in the executive regulations.</p> <p>The party for whom the ad is made and the publisher are jointly responsible for paying the amounts due hereunder.</p> <p>Where tax is based on area of ad, the dimensions will be those of the paper or material on which the ad is written regardless of the writing or drawing.</p>

	b- Ads on paper displayed to the public, with substance to protect paper against damage even if displayed along highways.	1000 Dirahms per advertisement	Advertising Agency		<p>If the areas is less than one quarter meter square, it will be considered one-quarter square meter.</p> <p>Relief or two sides ads, their areas will be the total areas of both sides.</p>
	c- Ads. On other than paper whether fixed or mobile.	1000 dirhams per ad.	Advertising Agency		
	d- ads in cinemas or the like including trailers or lights.	5% of the ad. Fees			
18	Certificates given by public authorities	One dinar	Applicant		The document will be taxable when presented to the judiciary or any public authority
19	Criminal status certificate	One dianr	Applicant		
20	Any other document not mentioned herein	250 Dirhams	Applicant		
2. Stamp Tax on disposition Transaction:					

21	Disposition for consideration being the subject of original in-kind right to real property.	5% of the price of the disposition	Right recipient		
22	Disposition without consideration inter vivo being the subject or original in kind right t real property.				
	a- Between relative up to forth degree.	8% of the price of the right subject of disposition.	Right recipient		
	b- Between other than the above	10% of the price of the right subject of disposition.	Right recipient		
23	Mortgage contacts	(0.01%) (one per thousand)	Mortgage		
24	Disposition for consideration concerning movables that are made in the Great Jamahiriya in the following cases:				

	a- Vehicles and the like	3% of the value of the disposition .	Right recipient	Disposition of cars and the like without consideration as made between principles and descendant and spouses.	This tax does not apply to disposition made abroad but used in the Great Jamahiriya.
	b- Other movables if the values thereof is exceeds 100 Dinars	2% of the value of the disposition	Right recipient		
25	Contract arranging income for life or for a fixed term	1% of revenue	Beneficiary	If revenue is not known, tax will b based on the total revenue over ten years or for the fixed term.	
26	Compromise contract	LD 5 (five Dinars)	Equally shared by the parties to the contract		
27	Real estate lease	1% of the contract price	Lessee		

28	a- Contracts of supply, carriage, liability, utility franchises, public works and any other contracts whose subject is to provide services or perform certain works.	2% of the contract price	contractor or similar	Individual or joint work contract. Carriage of people by public means of transport. Water and power supply contracts Telephone subscription contracts	
	b- Assignment of contracts mentioned in above paragraph.	1% of the contract price or part of contract assigned	Assignee		
29	Utilization of mines quarries, Salinas and similar	5% of the value of utilization right	Utilizer		Tax becomes payable in all cases even if utilization is under license from public body.
30	Company contract:				
	A- Company foundation, capital increase, accession of new partner(s).		Promoters in case of foundation and company in other cases		

	1- With monetary shares	0.05% of the capital or increase of share of new partner/s as the case may be.	a- Constituents b- Company in case of capital increase without entry of new partner		
	2- with real estate shares.	0.05% (5 per thousand for the real estate value)			
	3- with movable in kind shares	0.05% (5 per thousand for the movable value)	New partner as the case may be		
	B- Change or merger of company	LD 10			
	C- Amendment to Company's Articles of Association if not providing for capital increase.	LD 10			
	D- Termination or liquidation of company.	0.01 (1 per thousand of capital)			

31	Partnership contracts	0.05 (five per thousand)	Partners prorate to respective share		
32	Establishing private co-operation societies and institutions	LD 20.- (Twenty Libyan Dinars)	Co-operative or institution		
33	A. Credit opening contract	2 per thousand	Debtor		
	B. Loan	2 per thousand of original loan		Loan wanted for housing private	The party who pay tax for opening the credit may recover the tax paid on the part of the credit that has not actually been utilized.
34	Bank current account	One Dinar annually	Account owner		
35	Contracts of warranty. Guarantee and insurance of all kinds.	0.05 (five per thousand) of the value	Client	Security guarantee if not in separate document	
36	Satisfaction and acquittance	0.05 (five per thousand) of paid value	The party who satisfied obligations		This tax shall not be combined with tax on receipt as indicated in Item (14) of this table.

37	Power of Attorney contract		Attorney		
	a. For a consideration	(0.01%) (One per thousand)			
	b. Without consideration	LD 1			
38	Any other contract concerning financial right not mentioned in the schedule and is not subject to the provisions of paragraph (2) of Article (6) of the Law.	5 per thousand of contract value	Equally shard by contracting parties		
39	Any other contract that has no fixed value and not mentioned in the schedule and is not subject to the provisions of paragraph (2) of Article (6) of the Law.	One Dinar	Equally shard by contracting parties		
40	Amending any contract or disposition mentioned in this schedule.				

	A. If the Amendments providing for increasing the value of the contract or disposition	The increase will be subject to the tax applicable to the original contract or disposition as prescribed for the original contract or disposition			
	B. If the amendment does not provide for increasing the contract value.	One Dinar	Equally shared by the contracting parties		
41	Termination of the Contract or disposition	One Dinar	Equally shared by the parties		
42	Marriage contract				
	A- Conclusion	LD 1 (One Dinars)	Husband		
	B- Recession of termination	LD 1 (One Dinars)	Spouse applying for recession of termination		
43	Amounts disbursed by public organizations financed from general budget of the State				

	A- Wage, salaries and the like.	0.05% (five per thousand) of the amount disbursed.	The person who receives the payment	<p>Payment made to foreign government provided treatment is reciprocated.</p> <p>Payments made by public bodies in return for amounts already paid or disbursed.</p> <p>Compensation for land expropriated for public domain.</p> <p>Remittances by public bodies for purchases made abroad.</p>	<p>Tax is payable whether taxable payments are made directly or indirectly.</p> <p>Tax applied to the amounts actually disbursed after any deductions or reiterations</p>
	B- Other amounts	(0.05%) (five per thousand) of the amount	The person who receives the payment		
44	Insurance				

	A- Premiums for life insurance, insurance against illness or public liability	1% of premium	Insured		<p>Tax is payable on premiums then they fall due. If insurance contract is made abroad and the premiums are paid in advance or before the contract takes effect in the Great Jamahiriya, the tax becomes payable in the effective date of the contract.</p> <p>Insurance contract effective in Libya and abroad are taxable prorate to what becomes effective in Libya.</p> <p>This tax becomes payable in the instances it becomes due in lieu of the tax prescribed under 14 and 36</p>
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	B- Premiums of all kinds of compulsory insurance	1% of premium	Insured		
	C- All kinds of transport insurance premiums	1% of premium	Insured		
	D- Other insurance premiums	1% of premium			
	E- In return for the insurance paid by the Company in all circumstance.	1% of the amount paid			
45	Signatures certified by notary Public and others authorized to provide authentication or public services.	One Dinar	Certification applicant		Tax is payable on every certification even in the event of plurality of signature to be certified